

The Knoxville Independent

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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—more within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-tinted and wind-soaked, red and blue and white.
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—
Clarifies all else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Roused and blood-red the stripes forever gleam
Snow-white and red-white—the good forefather's dream.

Star-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The glorious guidon of the day; a shelter through the night.

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drum beat as hoarse brass and fife and fife pipe
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the day;
Your hope and my hope—It never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

May Put Convicts to Work.

At the suggestion of Burdette G. Lewis, commissioner of charities and corrections of New Jersey, the secretary of war has arranged to make a test of his plan for utilization of man power in the correctional institutions of that state in work essential to the conduct of the war.

The plan contemplates the use of such labor in building roads, railroads, digging canals, ditches, drainage and in agricultural work. Training will be given by officers of the various institutions under the supervision of officers of the United States army.

The objection to the placement of felons or misdemeanants with regular soldiers is to be met by the segregation of such persons in separate divisions commanded by regular army officers. In case the test demonstrates the efficacy of the plan it may be extended to similar institutions in other states. It is estimated that there are more than 400,000 prisoners in the United States available for the purpose.

Wage Question in Britain.

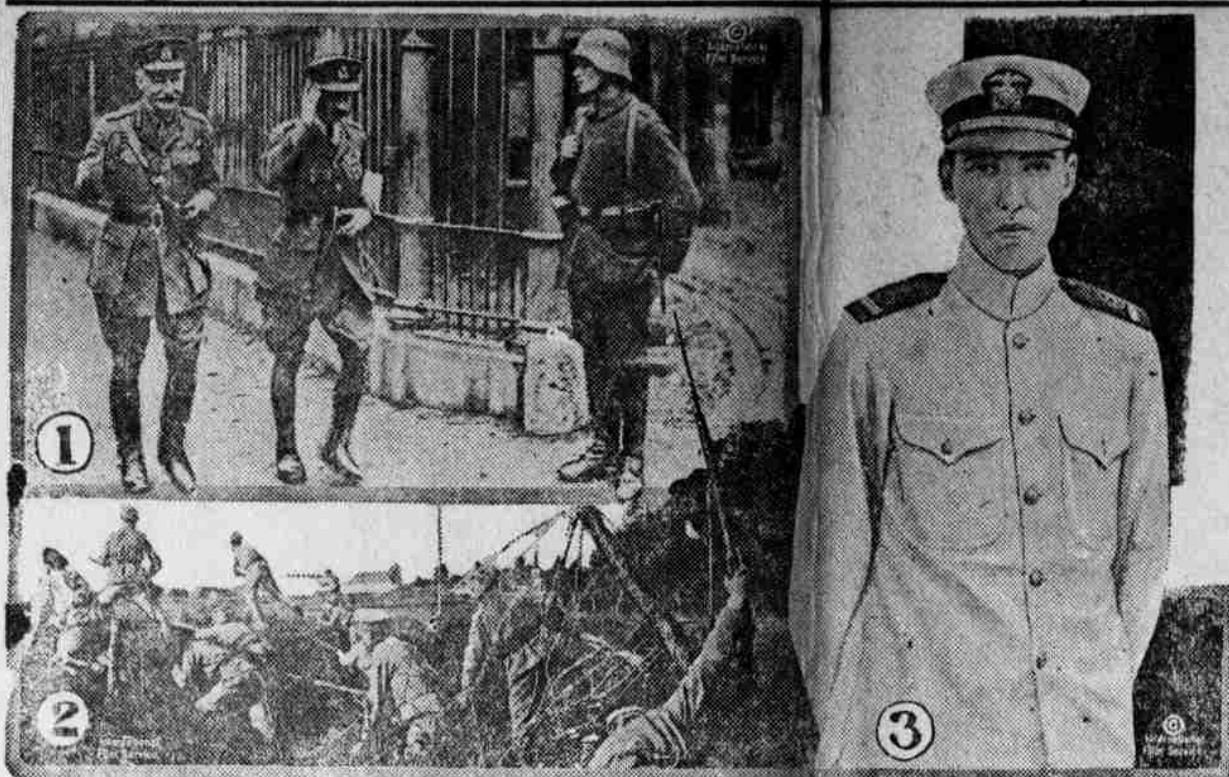
The British government has decided to appoint a committee "to investigate and report as to the relations which should be maintained between the wages of women and men, having regard for the interests of both. The recommendations should have in view the necessity of output during the war, and the progress and well-being of industry in the future." The committee will consist of Hon. Mr. Justice Atkin, chairman; Dr. Janet Campbell, Sir Luden Macanassy, K. C., K. B. E., and Mrs. Sidney Webb, Lieut. Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan, G. C. B., secretary to the ministry of pensions, has been appointed as secretary to the committee.

British Clergy Favor Union.

Why shouldn't parsons organize unions and strike? The question is put by one of them in a letter to the London Daily Express, explaining that the salaries for ministers have remained stationary while the munition workers, the trainmen, the bus girls and everybody else have made some gains in keeping with mounting war prices. Advertisements for curates still offer prewar salaries of \$750 to \$850 a year. Some get as low as \$350 and must keep up a house. They are entitled to a month's holiday, but must pay someone to work for them while they are away.

Success of Arbitration.

The American people are certain to receive some very valuable lessons from their experiences incidental to the war. For instance, they are receiving a demonstration of government ownership of public utilities through the government operation of the railroads, telegraphs and telephones. The results of these experiences may prove illuminating when the country comes to the consideration of government ownership as a fixed policy, as it seems likely to do.



1—Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Haking and his aide of the British armistice commission at Spa, acknowledging the salute of a German soldier on guard duty. 2—Czechoslovak soldiers going over the top in a raid on bolshevik trenches in Siberia. 3—Vincent Astor, who is to command a yeoman guard that will form part of the guard at the Palace of Versailles during the peace conference.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Poles Fighting the Germans on the West and the Advancing Bolsheviks on East.

CALL ON ALLIES FOR HELP

Lenine's Forces Meet Disastrous Defeat at Perm, but Capture Ufa—
President Wilson Visits Rome—
Secretary Daniels' Program for the Greatest Navy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

So far as fighting is concerned, the absorbing news is coming from Poland just now. The Poles, having enthusiastically welcomed the head of their new republic, Ignace Jan Paderewski, the famous musician, are following his lead against the Germans on the one side and the Russian bolsheviks on the other. They are determined to add to their state the province of Posen, Danzig and other parts of Prussia, and the government at Berlin is equally determined that they shall not lay hands on German territory. The result is a series of conflicts, with varying results. As this is written a report comes that a Polish army of 30,000 men is marching on Berlin and that Gustav Noske, member of the Ebert cabinet in charge of military affairs, has ordered the Fifth German division to advance to meet the Poles.

The Poles entered Frankfurt on the Oder, 50 miles east of Berlin, and also Beuthen in Prussian Silesia, and Bromberg, in the province of Posen. In the city of Posen the Poles occupied the fortress, disarming 20,000 German soldiers, and the fighting there has been almost continuous. Many Jews are said to have been slain.

The German authorities admit the Polish question is serious and that it will be difficult to prevent the establishment of a free Poland. The Poles are masters of most of the towns and have cut all means of communication. It is on their eastern borders that the Poles are having the worst time. There they are contending not only against the bolshevik armies in their sweep through Lithuania, but also against the Ukrainians, who are disputing with the Poles the possession of the southern part of Lithuania. General Pilsudsky commands a rather small army of loyal Poles, and General Haller, who commanded the Poles in France, has landed at Danzig with a body of troops; but they are a long way apart, with hostile armies between them. There is considerable demand that the allies extend quick and strong aid to the Poles, since the establishment of Poland as a buffer state not only would keep Germany from grabbing the Baltic provinces and eventually controlling Russia, but also would deprive the Germans of most of the coal deposits on which they rely. The bolshevik menace and the industrial disorder in Poland make it impossible for the Poles to await the settlement of their problem by the peace congress, say their leaders. Most of their factories were destroyed by the Germans and the thousands of Poles now sent back by Germany are clamoring for food and employment and in some places are taking the law into their own hands and plundering their former employers.

Lately the bolsheviks have both lost and won in eastern Russia. Their chief loss was at Perm, in the Urals, which was captured by General Gaidar at the head of Czechoslovak and Siberian forces. The bolshevik Third army was virtually destroyed and Nikolai Lenine, the bolshevik premier, who was directing operations from an armored train, narrowly escaped capture. Gaidar completely surprised the bolsheviks and captured 31,000 men, 5,000 railway cars, 120 field guns, 1,000 machine guns and much other equipment. Ten regiments were annihilated and the remainder of the enemy driven across the Kama river.

The bolsheviks claimed the capture, on Tuesday, of the city of Ufa, capital of the nonbolshevik government in the region west of the Ural mountains, and also of the town of Sterlitamak, south of Ufa.

In Lithuania the advance of the bolshevik forces was so threatening that the bourgeois government was moved from Vilna to Kovno, and in Estonia and Livonia the Lenine troops were moving forward against Reval and Riga, occupying Romershof on the Dyvina. Swedish volunteer troops have gone to the aid of the Estonians.

At the time of writing this, news comes that the Germans have evacuated Riga and that the British have landed troops, under all arms, at that port and also at Libau and Windau, the chief ports of Courland on the Baltic.

The allied forces in the Archangel region are still awaiting an announcement of policy by their governments, but they are not inactive, having recently defeated the enemy along the Onega river and greatly improved their positions. Michigan and Wisconsin troops played a notable part in these operations, which were carried out in zero temperature and deep snow.

Liebknecht has not yet succeeded in overthrowing the Ebert government in Berlin, but the independent socialist members of the government have been ousted, and it is now reported that Ebert and Scheidemann are in secret agreement with the leaders of the bourgeois party to combat the extremists, who include the independents, the Spartacists and the sailors. The bourgeois leaders, it is said, are convinced that civil war cannot be averted.

The Spartacus group, assembled in congress, howled down a proposition made by Liebknecht that they take part in the election of members of the new national assembly. Led by Rosa Luxemburg, they declared the meeting of the assembly must be prevented at all costs. Radek, head of the bolshevik mission to Germany, tells the Spartacists he would welcome an entente occupation of Germany, because the invaders would become infected with bolshevism and spread its doctrines to the west. Kurt Eisner, premier of the "republic" of Bavaria, is said to be siding with the independent socialists against Ebert, and Hindenburg is so discouraged by the disorder in Berlin that he has said he would support the occupation of the city by the British.

Returning from England to Paris early in the week, President Wilson left for Italy Wednesday evening. When he arrived in Rome he was welcomed by the king and queen and a host of other notables, and the Roman population gave him so enthusiastic a reception that it was evident they had made up their minds to outdo the Londoners and Parisians. The streets and buildings were lavishly decorated and the freedom of the Eternal City was bestowed on the American president. Banquets, official calls and conferences took up most of his time in Rome.

While he was in Italy, it is understood, President Wilson studied carefully the conflicting claims of Italy and the Jugoslavs for possession of the lands along the east coast of the Adriatic.

When on the same day President Wilson in Manchester declared against the old "balance of power" methods and in favor of the league of nations, and Premier Clemenceau told the French that he still stood for a balance of power, the croakers at once discovered that there was to be great difficulty in bringing about a reconciliation between the views of the two leaders. There really did seem to be a chance for trouble there; but Colonel House called on M. Clemenceau and on New Year's day he told Mr. Wilson all about it. The result, according to hints thrown out by some of the American delegates, was that the president was assured there was nothing in Clemenceau's attitude that would justify an apprehension of any marked differences between the entente powers and the United States. Colonel House also saw Mr. Balfour and found that they were in full agreement. It is stated that Clemenceau meant that he stands for a dominating league of nations ready to use force to maintain peace.

President Wilson, it was announced,

would be back in Paris by the beginning of the week, and M. Clemenceau was expected back from a brief vacation at the same time. Mr. Lloyd George arrived in the French capital Saturday. Conferences among the representatives of the allies were to begin at once. It seems probable that the number of delegates to the peace conference will be enlarged so that experts in certain lines may sit at the board when the things they know most about are being discussed. Great Britain's delegates include Lloyd George, Balfour and Bonar Law, and among the advisers on special matters are such men as Viscount Hardinge, Sir William G. Tyrrell, Sir Louis Mallet, Sir Esme Howard, Sir Ralph Paget, Sir Eyre Crowe and Lord Robert Cecil—an imposing list of truly big men thoroughly trained in diplomacy and statecraft.

The numerous and complicated questions that the peace conference must take up and settle have given rise to the suggestion that the congress should be a continuing body so that future developments might be taken into consideration and matters decided that are now too hazy for clear vision. If this plan were adopted, the formation of the league of nations might not be so pressing a question as it is now considered by President Wilson, and many others who support his views.

General satisfaction is expressed with the desire of the department of justice to have deported most of the enemy aliens now interned for their pernicious activities. These men and women—a few of the gentler sex are included—were either German spies and agents, taking their chances as such, or else traitors to the country that had given them shelter. In either case they are not wanted in America and should be sent back to the land they came from or that they served. There are a lot of others who might well be deported, but we are too mild-mannered a people for our own good in such matters.

Secretary Daniels tells the congressional committee that his determination to have a great navy is based on the argument that if the league of nations is formed the United States will be shirking its share of the policing of the world if its navy is not as big as Great Britain's; and that if the league is not established and a curtailment of armament is not agreed upon, we must have "incomparably the greatest navy in the world" to defend the Monroe doctrine and protect the weak nations. His program, according to his own admission, is intended as an argument by which President Wilson can bring the other nations to accept the proposed reduction of armament. The secretary says the president backs up his policy if competitive building is to continue. Mr. Daniels' new three-year building program calls for the appropriation of \$900,000,000 to provide for 156 additional naval ships, including ten dreadnaughts and six battle cruisers.

Two severe attacks on the administration were made in the senate last week. First Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee on military affairs, assailed the "dilatatory" policy followed in demobilization, asserting that the administration is as unprepared for disbanding the army as it was for the war itself. He warned his party that it would be held responsible politically by the returning soldiers if it failed to adopt an adequate program for taking care of them. The other attack was made by a Republican, Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, who bitterly criticized the war department for delays and errors in compiling casualties among the expeditionary forces and for failure to co-operate with the Red Cross in the matter of forwarding letters from wounded soldiers to their relatives in this country. In many instances, Mr. Weeks said, parents were incorrectly informed that their sons had been killed. Also several hundred American soldiers reported as missing by the war department had been located in French hospitals by the Red Cross and letters written by them had not been forwarded because of an order by the department.

The senate commerce committee has extended its investigation of the Hog Island shipyard to a general inquiry into the doings of the shipping board.

THE HABIT OF SAVING

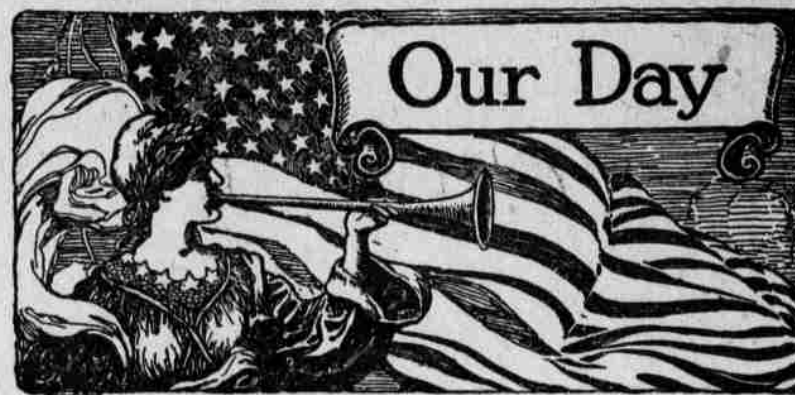
Having money is a matter of habit. Think of the things you spend money for, and you'll find you could save ten per cent of your wages, if you desired to. It isn't going without things you really need, but watching where you've been wasting. The habit of saving nickels and dimes in a Bank Account becomes automatic in a month or so, and you'll find it more fun than spending money. Say what you please about money, having it does give one the glad-to-be-alive feeling—for you can work better and enjoy life in a way you'll never know until you save.

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by Wilbur D. Nesbit
Author of
"Your Flag and My Flag"

The banner breaks in glory on the breeze,
The trumpets sing from all their brazen throats
A chorused chant of thrilling harmonies,
The drumbeats throb amid the ringing notes—
An echo, but a growing echo; yes,
An echo that is flung from hill to plain,
An echo that shall never grow the less,
Born from the chord that was not struck in vain.

The diapason of the booming guns
Blends with the shriller sounding of the cheers—
Ah, this had been foreheard by those great ones
Who planned the structure in the former years,
Who dreamed and dared, and gave of wealth and life
That this great nation-song should never cease,
Who blent the surging song of somber strife
With all the after croons of honored peace!

And so today the southland and the north
Clasp hands with their blood-brothered east and west
And in the mighty song their lips send forth
The fullness of our faith is all expressed.
And deeper than the very deepest chord
Are the foundations laid in days ago
When men for hearth and home and manhood warred—
The truths our nation has been builded on.

And higher than the farthest reach of song
That quivers in the bosom of the sky
There flames the flag of faith above the throng—
The flag whose plan and purpose cannot die.
The flag of promise floats from sea to sea,
The bugles shout in answer to the drum
And send a sense of strength to you and me
From days that were, and are, and are to come!



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"MADE IN AMERICA"

"Made In Europe" No Longer!

Merchants and consumers the country over are quickly picking up the slogan "Made In America." They see in it more money for America, and that means for themselves. Friends, learn not only to do without costly imported goods, but to demand home-made goods entirely. It'll pay you. Join the movement now!